(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2616.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1797.

BASLE, *November* 23.

SOON after the arrival of the French messenger at Vienna, an Auſtrian officer ſet off expreſs for Paris.

M. Barthelemi ſent his ſecretary yeſterday to Paris, expreſs, with two important diſpatches. A ſecond French courier has paſſed Augſburgh, on his way to Vienna; and the meeting of the Hungarian diet, which was to have been on the 6th, is poſtponed to the 20th of November; by which time the courier diſpatched to London may be expected.

PARIS, 2 *Frimaire, November* 22.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Bruſſels, 25 Brumaire.

(Nov. 15th.) 5th year.

Citizen Bouteville, commiſſioner of the government in the departments united by the law of the 3d Vendemaire, 4th year, to the Executive Directory.

"Citizens Directors,

"I think it of importance, that you ſhould not be ignorant of any of the invaluable ſervices which the French revolution renders to humanity.

"I deem it therefore my duty, citizens directors, to tranſmit to you a copy of the report made on the 19th Brumaire, (Nov. 9) by the commiſſioner of the municipality of Jodoigne, charged with enforcing the execution of the law of the 15th Fructidor.

"It appears that too much publicity cannot be given to facts, the knowledge of which ought to undeceive all ſuch men as are not notorious impoſters, and make public reaſon advance with rapid progreſs.

"A copy of the ſame report has been addreſſed by the adminiſtration of the Dyle to the public accuſer at the criminal tribunal, and to the miniſter of general police, who will moſt certainly not neglect to take the neceſſary meaſures to avenge, to comfort and enlighten humanity.

"Greeting and reſpect,

(Signed) "BOUTEVILLE."

Report made to the municipal adminiſtration of the canton of Jodoigne, by two of its members, 18th Frimaire, 5th year.

"The underſigned members of the municipal adminiſtration of the canton of Jodoigne, called out as municipal commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of repairing to the Abbey of La Ramee, to be preſent at the ſummons which the commiſſioner of the Executive Directory at that adminiſtration, was to give on the 19th inſt. to the ci-devant religious of La Ramee, to evacuate their monaſtery, and lay by their religious cuſtom; being informed by a feeling mind, that a lady belonging to that Abbey had long been ſhut up in a dungeon, humanity commanded them to clear up the buſineſs. They peremptorily deſired the ſuperiors of the houſe to bring the ſaid captive before them; every kind of oppoſition was employed, and frivolous pretexts alleged to refuſe to produce her. This unexpected conduct made them renew their inſtances, and could not but give birth to ſuſpicions which augured badly of the buſineſs. Having exhauſted all the means of perſuaſion, irritated at ſo obſtinate and unreaſonable a refuſal, they reſolved, in concert with the commiſſioner of the Executive Directory at the ſaid adminiſtration, to order the doors to be forced open.

One of the keepers appointed to guard the effects of the Abbey was ordered to execute the reſolution; and while he was performing his duty a ſervant of the Abbey came with the keys in his hand, and the veil of the myſtery approached the moment of being torn. The gates open, the commiſſioners enter, no living object ſtrikes their ſight; they caſt their eyes on a litter of half rotten ſtraw; on that infected ſtraw, which the vileſt of brutes would have abhorred, there was a ſack which appeared to contain ſomething; they ſtir about the monſtrous and nauſeous heap; the ſack moves; every one ſhudders! Oh, Heaven! what an affective ſight for outraged humanity! The unfortunate lady is diſcovered ſtowed and crammed down in that horrid receptacle, left to her fate by theſe female barbarians naked, and immerſed in fœtid excrements! It was difficult to recognize the unfortunate as a being of the human ſpecies; having made her raiſe her head to examine her, and certify the ſtate ſhe was in, the firſt views of her exhibited a human creature, deadened by a long captivity, by her exceſſive torment, and the diſguſt of life. The firſt ſign of ſenſibility ſhe gave was, to complain of the cold. The undersigned having obſerved that they came to deliver her, that ſhe ought to make herſelf eaſy, that ſhe would immediately be reſtored to her priſtine ſtate, her ſenſes ſeemed to revive. She begged to be conveyed to her relations, adding that ſhe was the youngeſt of the family, and that ſhe had a brother who was a friar at Louvain. We promiſed to comply with her requeſt. Being afterwards interrogated reſpecting the cauſe and length of her captivity, ſhe anſwered that it had laſted many months, and that it was the Abbe Boyeſſe and the Abbeſs, who had ordered her to be ſhut up, and that becauſe ſhe was too gay.

After theſe anſwers we wanted to make her riſe; but alas! ſoon it was perceived that her hands and feet were ſhackled with large chains, fixed to a block, which kept her bent down and proſtrate in the poſition in which ſhe was found. A ſentiment of indignation ſeized the heart of every ſpectator; every one contended to break her irons; half an hour was ſpent at that work; and liberty reſtored to her; but execrable tyranny! thy ferocious effects ſtill ſubſiſt! Now the hapleſs victim has loſt the uſe of her limbs; now ſhe cannot aſſume any other attitude than that into which cruelty has crippled her; now ſhe can neither riſe erect nor walk; in ſhort, ſhe now preſerves the deformed and humiliating form which torture and conſtraint have given her! But ſenſible and generous hearts ſeem eager to beſtow their cares upon her; ſhe has been decently cloathed, and placed in an armed chair; ſhe was removed to a convenient place, where ſhe did not ceaſe as long as the undersigned were preſent, to lift her eyes to Heaven, as a ſign of aſtoniſhment, and of thanks addreſſed to the Supreme Being for her happy deliverance.

It is in this ſtate and ſituation, citizens colleagues, that we found and left that object of commiſeration, who, for theſe eight years paſt, has been lingering on a wretched life in the dungeon, and who betrayed no mark of fury or mania; and ſuppoſing that ſhe had been ſeized with an attack of madneſs, who muſt thoſe tygers, thoſe ferocious beings be, who could condemn her to ſuch a puniſhment? But what will not monaſtic deſpotiſm do? How terrible muſt not nature accuſe the authors of ſuch barbarity? Let them not juſtify ſo atrocious a proceeding, and inſinuate that ſhe was afflicted with madneſs, and had ſhocking fits of frenzy, which made her ſo prodigiouſly ſtrong as to conquer all conſtraint; ſuch language would only ſerve to confound the aſſaſſins of liberty.

The undersigned will no longer give way to theſe reflections. In terminating the report, citizen colleagues, and making the above proceedings known to you; the following citizens were preſent.

[Here follows a number of ſignatures, among others, P. J. Colton, the father, who gave the firſt information reſpecting the confinement of the unhappy lady.]

So done, viſited and verified, at the Abbey of La Ramee, the 19th Brumaire, 5th year of the republic.

(Signed)

N. A. R. CARTIER, Preſident,

P. F. MATHIEU, Municipal agent and municipal commiſſioner."

(Certified a true copy)

H. L. COLSON, Sec. Grieffier.

LONDON, *December* 3.

It is generally underſtood in the political circles that the imperial court unequivocally condemns the meaſure of ſending a Britiſh ambaſſador to Paris to treat for peace. The preſent, they ſay, was not the fit moment for negotiation; and the attempt compromiſed our allies, if they refuſed to acquieſce in the meaſure it tended to excite the clamour of diſcontent among their people, as if the horrors of war were to be continued only through their obſtinacy; and it prevented them from the vigorous proſecution of the plans which had been laid for the recovery of what they had loſt.

Such is the report with regard to the diſpoſition of the Imperial court! If this be truly ſtated, then lord Malmeſbury may find that he has raſhly pledged himſelf to procure the co-operation of our allies, and has inſiſted on putting the negotiation upon a footing which will not ſupport him. Our miniſters have got into a predicament from which they can only extricate themſelves by complying with the invitation of the French, and fairly ſtating the preciſe conceſſions upon both parties, which they will agree to as the terms of peace, and which they may declare to be eſſential to the balance of Europe. As ſoon as the loan is filled we preſume Mr. Ellis will return to Paris with this inſtruction.

The ſubſcription to the new loan went on at the Bank yeſterday with proſperous rapidity. It is not wonderful, after the alarm given by Mr. Pitt, of requiſition, and compulſions, that a voluntary loan, holding out a bonus of 11 or 12 per cent. and giving to the public full three months to prepare their depoſit of 20 per cent. on the ſubſcription, ſhould rapidly fill, and yet we ſee ſtill ſome panegyrics on the ardent patriotiſm, diſintereſted loyalty, and generous ſpirit of the monied men! Not one ſyllable is ſaid of all the magnificent promiſes of the miniſter ending in a loan, by which the public are to think themſelves gainers by paying 12 per cent. for the money which is wanted!

But, ſay the advocates for Mr. Pitt, it is a good bargain, becauſe monied men could make more of their caſh by buying into the funds than by entering into the ſubſcription. That may be true, and what does it prove? does it prove that the funded property of England is ſo fallen, and the diſtreſs is ſo great, that the few who have it can make more than twelve per cent. by dealing in government ſecurities, inſtead of employing the artiſts and manufacturers of the kingdom. But at the ſame time it does not alter the nature of this important fact—that Mr. Pitt, in order to frighten the French, is to make the nation pay above 11 per cent. for money.

That this is a fact cannot be diſputed; for figures ſpeak an intelligible language. On the ſuppoſition of even another campaign, the terms ſecured to the ſubſcribers will pay this bonus; for, to the calculation which we made yeſterday, is to be added 1l. 4s. as the intereſt is to commence from the 10th of October laſt; but, in the event of a peace, at the end of three, or even of ſix months, the bonus is 13 or 15 per cent.

The duke of Bridgewater ſubſcribed 100,000l. and the whole ſubſcription was ſaid, early in the afternoon, to amount to 12,000,000l.

The monarch who invented gambling, in order to divert his ſubjects from reflecting on the miſeries of famine, is at leaſt entitled to the praiſe of ingenuity and beneficence. Thoſe monarchs who wantonly plunge their ſubjects into the horrid game of war, and in conſequence expoſe them to all the real diſtreſſes of famine, cannot claim any ſuch panegyric.

Dec. 4. It is a curious and remarkable fact, that the navy debt, through the whole of the American war, up to 1782 amounted only to the ſum of 11,318,450l. and we find that Mr. Pitt's navy debt amounts, in one year, to 11,693,167l. 19s. 6d. ſo that, in one year, Mr. Pitt ſquandered above ſix hundred thouſand pounds more than lord North ſpent in ſeven years. Yet this is the œconomical miniſter of whom Mr. Burke ſays, that, if ever the finances of this nation can be retrieved, Mr. Pitt is the man to retrieve them!

Dec. 9. At a late hour laſt night we received the Paris papers to the 6th inſt.

The intelligence from the army of Italy is very important. The current of victory, it is with concern we remark, continues its rapid courſe in a favourable direction to the French cauſe. After the defeat of the Imperial field-marſhal Alvinzy, Buonaparte proceeded to attack the army of general Davidovich, which had forced the French lines that covered the blockade of Mantua, and advanced as far as Caſtelnovo. On the 21ſt ult. he came up with this diviſion, which he ſo vigorouſly attacked, that in a ſhort time the Auſtrians retreated with precipitation in every direction, and were cloſely purſued the whole of the night by the enemy above the Corona, and along the Adige. The rear-guard of the Imperialiſts ſuffered very ſeverely. Eleven hundred priſoners, among whom was col. count de Lehrbach, four pieces of cannon, and ſix caiſſons, fell into the hands of the French. This victory is the more entitled to ſerious attention, as it ſerves to confirm Buonaparte's account of the recent defeat of field-marſhal Alvinzy, which muſt have been of a very deciſive nature indeed, to have enabled the French general to march uninterruptedly, to the attack of the Auſtrian army, the co-operation of which it was the grand object of the field-marſhal to obtain.

Buonaparte's account has not yet been publiſhed. The above is from Berthier, whoſe details have, on every occaſion, been found to be written with much attention to accuracy and truth.

From the Rhine it is ſtated, that on the night of the 28th ult. a ſmart action took place at Kehl, the particulars of which were not known when the account was cloſed.

The capture of Mantua was reported at Paris on the 5th inſt. but the rumour obtained no credit. Even Buonaparte's gaſconading diſpatch did not venture to promiſe the fall of that important place at ſo early a period.

Government we underſtand, received ſome advices from lord Malmeſbury laſt night.

Yeſterday advices were received at lord Grenville's office of the arrival at Portſmouth of the marquis of Bute and his ſuite, accompanied by Mr. Murray, late conſul-general in Spain, from Portugal. His lordſhip is expected in town this day.

BOSTON, *February* 8.

We are informed, that general Rochambeau is appointed by the Directory of France, to the chief military command in the iſland of St. Domingo, in the room of Santhonax, and his aſſociates, whoſe former and latter adminiſtrations have been diſgraceful to humanity and the rights of nations. Coming directly from France, he will bear the legitimate determination of the Executive Directory, as it reſpects neutral veſſels; and from his conduct we ſhall ſoon learn, whether the "orders" under which the recent piracies in the Weſt-Indies have been committed, were direct from France.

General Rochambeau was lately ſent to France in irons by Santhonax, &c.— His conduct has been examined and he acquitted. His friendſhip and par-

tiality for the United States are well known, and we may hope from his administration a ceſſation of the ſpoliations on our commerce, and reſtitution for paſt ſeizures.

In a Paris paper of Nov. 24, we ſee the following article, corroboritive of an opinion, that the orders of the Executive Directory reſpecting neutrals, is enforced in Europe, as well as the Weſt-Indies: "A Marſeilles privateer has captured and carried into Malaga, an American veſſel, laden with codfiſh, bound to an enemy's port."

February 9.

Extract of a letter from Mr Bayard, American agent in London, to a gentleman of this town

"Your letter of the 3d Auguſt laſt is before me. In anſwer I have the pleaſure to inform you, that an authentic copy of the proceedings of the vice-admiralty court of Bermuda, in your caſe, was received on the 9th of February laſt, this is the only paper that in the firſt inſtance is neceſſary, or that can be uſed in the hearing of the cauſe. When the buſineſs has been ſubmitted to the courts of appeal they will pronounce, whether any or what further proof will be required. On the receipt of the above documents, proceſs iſſued againſt the captors to compel their appearance to the cauſe. This was ſent out to be ſerved on them in Bermuda, but has not yet been returned. On its return the captors will appear, or be put in contempt, as it is called in the dialect of Doctors Commons, after which the cauſe will be brought to an iſſue without delay.

"As to the buſineſs being brought immediately before the commiſſioners appointed under the ſeventh article of the late treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, it is a matter I have much at heart, and ſhall do all in my power to effect. It would ſecure to our citizens full, impartial and ſpeedy juſtice. It would be honourable, conciliatory, and really advantageous to Great-Britain were ſhe to conſent to it. Nevertheleſs, I fear it will have many and weighty obſtacles to overcome ſhould it prove ſucceſsful, as it ſeems very doubtful whether ſuch a thing was ever contemplated in framing the treaty.—The commiſſioners, however, will decide, and while I have the fulleſt confidence in their diſpoſition to do juſtice, I am not leſs perſuaded of their patriotiſm and their ſympathy with ſuch of our fellow-citizens, as have ſuffered by the ſpoliations of Britiſh cruiſers."

NEW-YORK, *February* 20.

The ſhip Three Friends, captain Sherry, arrived yeſterday from Amſterdam; ſailed from the Texel on the 15th December.

By captain Sherry we are informed, that on the 28th November, the prohibition of the importation of Weſt-India produce from England was again taken off.

Rice was from 54 to 58s. and thought falling.

It was ſaid, that the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, the great CATHARINE was dead.

No expectation of peace—it was feared that the negotiation at Paris would fall through.

France having ſhut the Britiſh out of almoſt all the European ports, it was expected that they would extend this object alſo to the ports of Hamburg and Bremen.

The owners of the Three Friends favoured us with papers of December 1, which contain ſome important articles, of which the following is a haſty abſtract—

A Vienna account of November 16, ſays, the Auſtrians had been beaten in Italy with great loſs, but that another campaign was fixed; 40,000 croats had been engaged, and it was expected an army of 400,000 would be embodied early, as the emperor would never ſuffer any republics to be eſtabliſhed in Italy under the protection of the French.

Little was ſaid at Vienna on the ſubject of peace.

At the firſt bombardment of Kehl, about the 10th November, the Auſtrians loſt 3,000 killed, and that it was ſuppoſed, if the French held out 6 weeks, of 65,000 beſieging Auſtrians, one quarter at leaſt would be killed. No later account appears on this ſubject.

In the National Convention at the Hague, Nov. 28, debate was had on the ſubject of the new conſtitution, when many petitions were preſented, of which 144 were from Amſterdam, requeſting that in the formation of the ſeven provinces into a republic, there might be unity and indiviſibility, to ſupport which principles they would expend their lives and fortunes.

The reported plan did not expreſs the principle of unity and indiviſibility, a debate therefore enſued (after the petitions were read) in which there was much warmth, whether they would proceed to debate it as the baſis of their conſtitution, or have a new report brought in; finally, November 29, on the appeal nominal, it was decided to proceed on the preſent report, 66 to 52.

February 21.

From AMSTERDAM.

Laſt evening arrived the ſhip Birmingham Packet, captain Miller, from Amſterdam—57 days from the land. Captain Miller brings accounts from Amſterdam about the 15th of December: He ſtates, that at his departure no late intelligence was received from the armies on the continent—that the proſpects of peace were conſidered as very unpromiſing—that he landed an Engliſh pilot at Dover, on the 24th December, who informed him, he, among others, had received orders to proceed to Ruſſia, to take charge of a fleet of men of war bound from thence to England—the death of the empreſs was reported—diſcontents prevailed in Holland and it was reported the king of Pruſſia had evinced a diſpoſition for interfering again in their political concerns.

The French troops were almoſt entirely withdrawn from Holland. At a late hour we received ſome Leyden papers—they do not appear to contain any thing material. We ſhall give, however, ſome ſelections from them tomorrow.

Tranſlated for the DAILY ADVERTISER.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

In the nam of the French republic.

Extract from the regiſter of the deliberations of the commiſſioners deputed by the French government to the windward iſlands.

Cape, 21ſt Nivos, in the 5th year of the French republic, one and indiviſible.

After reading the verbal proceſs of the capture of the brig Suſan and Polly of New-York, Abeel, maſter, captured on the 5th of this month, by the French privateer La Fileuſe, John Valet, maſter, ſigned by the ſaid captain,

After reading the proceedings of the juſtice of peace at Port-de-Paix, about the ſaid prize,

The papers of the ſaid brig, conſiſting of a regiſter, delivered at New-York on the 23d May, 1794, a ſea letter of the 2d December, 1796, and a manifeſt of cargo of the 14th December, 1796.

The affidavits of ſeveral paſſengers on board the ſaid brig,

A vaſt quantity of leters in the French and Engliſh languages, directed to divers perſons in the ports of the iſland of Jamaica, and in ports of the iſland of St. Domingo, which are in an open rebellion againſt their own government, under the protection of Great-Britain,

Conſidering that from the papers above-mentioned, it is unexceptionably proved that the ſaid brig was bound to Jamaica,

That the reſolution of the Executive Directory of the 14th Meſſidor laſt, orders that all the ſhips belonging to the republic and the privateers, are to act towards the American veſſels in the ſame manner as they permit the Britiſh to act towards them,

That it is notorious that the agents of the Britiſh government, in the Weſt-Indies, do not reſpect any neutral flag, which notoriety is ſtrengthened by affidavits taken and depoſited at the ſecretary-general's office,

That after the official notification of the ſaid decree of the Executive Directory, and after the certainty of the conduct of the Britiſh in the Weſt-Indies, towards the neutral veſſels, the commiſſion decreed on the 18th inſtant, that all neutral veſſels going to or coming from Britiſh ports ſhall be good prizes,

The commiſſion has decreed and doth decree, that the Suſan and Polly of New-York, Abeel, maſter, captured on the 5th inſtant, by the privateer La Fileuſe, Jean Valet, maſter, is a good prize, as well as her cargo, and all belonging to her, and that the whole ſhall be ſold for the benefit of the captors, therefore all perſons to whom the care of the veſſel and cargo is truſted ſhall deliver them up to the captor.

This decree ſhall be notified to the captain of the ſaid brig, and for the full execution hereof, the captor ſhall proceed before whom it may be right.

Signed on the regiſter,

SANTHONAX, Preſident.
RAIMOND, Commiſſioner.
PASCAL, Sec'y General.

A true copy,

Paſcal, ſecretary-general of the commiſſion.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 22.

We are favoured by a member of congreſs with the following important extract of a letter, dated

"Danville, Kentucky, Jan. 30.

"Our peace with the Indians is likely to be of ſhort duration. The Indians and white people have already been killing one another. The diſpute firſt began by the Indians plundering three waggons loaded, paſſing from Knoxville to Cumberland. Since that time, two men living in Powell's Vale, murdered two Indians who were hunting on the wilderneſs road, and plundered their camp. This day we hear the Indians have killed colonel Daniel Boone, his ſon and ſon-in-law, when out viewing lands on Red-river. This latter report wants confirmation, though it comes pretty direct."

We are happy to find that a conſiderable number of our unfortunate fellow-citizens returned lately from Algiers, have provided employment for themſelves, and ſhipped on board different outward bound veſſels. Four mariners ſailed in the ſhip John, a few days ſince, for Amſterdam: in this number, was a poor fellow, who had been in ſlavery amongſt the Barbarians, for more then 12 years.

Annapolis, March 2.

On Friday morning laſt a fire was diſcovered in a ſmall wooden building, adjoining the end of Mr. Wharfe's ſtable, belonging to Mrs. Gaither, but by the timely and active exertions of the citizens it was happily extinguiſhed, without much damage. It is ſuppoſed to have been deſignedly ſet on fire.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. I.

Mores luminum INSPEXIT. HOR. EPIS.

IT has become ſo cuſtomary to introduce every periodical work to the public by a real, or fictitious diſplay of the anceſtors, fortune, perſon and qualifications of the author, that I am apprehenſive I ſhall be charged with preſumption for attempting to deviate. However, I ſhall not pay ſo poor a compliment to the underſtanding of my readers as to ſuppoſe it neceſſary for them to be acquainted with the ſtature, complexion, or conſtution of a man, before they can comprehend his writings. But for the ſatisfaction of thoſe whoſe good-natured curioſity may be excited, I will gratify them ſo far as to tell them who I *am not*; for I know of no incident in my life which appears particularly intereſting, even to myſelf.

I have never heard of any ominous dreams of my mother during her pregnancy, nor, of any prodigies attending my birth. After playing away an infancy, undiſtinguiſhed by any whimſical propenſity, I ſpent the uſual time at ſchool; where if I rendered myſelf at all remarkable, it was by more than ordinary attention to my ſtudies.

Having been unable to furniſh any characteriſtic trait in my diſpoſition, I would willingly ſupply that defect by pointing out ſome of thoſe perſonal peculiarities in which my predeceſſors have ſo plentifully abounded; but here too I muſt deſpair of ſucceſs; for it is my misfortune to have a phiſiognomy neither remarkably long or ſhort; nor will the uncommon ſternneſs of my brow, nor decripitude of my limbs, diſtinguiſh me from the reſt of mankind.

I am well aware, that by thus diſclaiming every thing like ſingularity, I am at the ſame time, renouncing, with the ſuperficial part of my readers, all pretenſions to genius. For I know many perſons who will never allow a man to poſſeſs uncommon talents, unleſs nature has marked him with ſome perſonal deformity, or, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome unaccountable obliquity of temper. And, indeed, my friend Camillo, who has a wonderful inclination to be thought an orator, carries this whim ſo far, that he has learned to ſtutter tolerably well, becauſe he has read that Demoſthenes had an impediment in his ſpeech, and often boaſts that he has frequently brought himſelf to the brink of ruin at the gaming table, merely that he may be thought to reſemble the celebrated leader of the oppoſition in parliament. So devoted is Camillo to phiſiognomical obſervations, that he never ſees a man who is uncommonly ugly or deformed, but he immediately ſets him down as a man of undoubted genius, and conceives an inſtantaneous predelection for him. As we were, the other day, converſing in the ſtreet I obſerved that the attention of Camillo was powerfully arreſted by the countenance of a man who was paſſing; on examination we found a great irregularity of forehead, which my friend declared, according to Lavater, and his own obſervations, was an unequivocal mark of extraordinary genius. But upon conſulting a gentleman of the faculty, who was well acquainted with the ſtranger, we were informed, that he owed his marks of genius to an accidental blow which he received in a riot, and that the impreſſion which cauſed him to be taken for a man of uncommon ſtrength of mind, had made him an idiot.

But as I have none of theſe prepoſſeſſing ſingularities to boaſt, I ſhall not attempt to allure the public by holding out falſe ſignals of genius, leaſt ſome of my readers, founding their opinion on theſe peculiarities, and raiſing their expectations in proportion to the irregularities of nature, ſhould, in the event, be egregiouſly diſappointed. I am alſo confident, that the concealment of my private hiſtory will not be without its advantages. For there is a pleaſing expectation, an anxious anticipation attending curioſity which is far from diſagreeable.

Beſides, the ſimple exclamation of "I wonder who this Inſpector is!" may often fill up thoſe liſtleſs chaſms, which frequently occur in converſation, where every perſon, as a point of politeneſs, keeps at a reſpectful diſtance from every ſubject which might require the ſlighteſt exertion of the mind.

Having ſaid thus much of myſelf, I ſhall now give ſome account of the work. It is my intention to publiſh a number of the Inſpector every week, for the amuſement, and I would fondly hope, improvement of the town. And I here religiouſly declare, once for all, that nothing perſonal ſhall ever find a place in my publication, nor a ſentiment be expreſſed which would ſhock the moſt chaſte and delicate ſenſibility. To this point I ſhall be particularly attentive, as I ſhall feel myſelf much gratified by the approbation of the fair ſex, to whoſe entertainment I ſhall devote a full proportion of my work; but ſhould the ladies ever give me occaſion I ſhall take the innocent liberty of attempting to divert them, as I certainly ſhall myſelf, at their follies or foibles; for amiable as they are, they may ſometimes be betrayed into one, and chargeable with the other. And as I have ſolemnly proteſted againſt all perſonalities, I as openly declare, that I ſhall ſpare no vice becauſe it is the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of any perſon whatever, nor ſhall the name of any man ſhield folly from the ſhafts of ridicule. *Vice* and *folly*, and not *men*, are the ſubjects of my animadverſions.

The multiplicity of publications of this kind, and the neceſſary ſameneſs of ſubjects, will render it impoſſible to avoid, in ſome caſes, the ſame ſentiments and almoſt the ſame expreſſions, which are to be found in theſe works. This makes it neceſſary to premiſe, that I ſhall neither adopt, nor faſtidiouſly reject, an obſervation, becauſe I have met with it before.

If in the courſe of this publication I ſhall be able to furniſh the town with a portion of rational entertainment, I ſhall not regret the labour it may coſt me. For ſituated as we are, we can expect no amuſement but what originates with the citizens themſelves; and however generous hoſpitality and ſplendid entertainments may tend to harmonize ſociety, yet, from the uniformity which neceſſarily prevails, they muſt at length loſe their reliſh and become unintereſting.

It is with a hope of contributing, in ſome meaſure, to diverſify the entertainment, that I have aſſumed the office of Inſpector. And as my ſituation in life requires ſome activity, and there are many perſons in town whoſe abilities would do credit to my undertak-

ing, I hope to receive communications, which will add reputation to my work, and render my task less laborious. Papers directed to the Inspector, and left at the Gazette-office, will be properly attended to.

M—.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE *OLD MAID.*

IN early prime, when youthful beauty glows,
Belinda's cheeks were like the full blown rose;
Her form was graceful, and her mind serene,
She shone like Venus, Love's all pow'rful queen;
Yet though the fair one all these charms possess'd,
No dying lover with her smiles was blest;
No tender passion e'er her heart could move,
Prone to despise, and negligent of love.
With haughty pride and arrogant disdain,
Alike she treated ev'ry am'rous swain;
No word was spoken which she deign'd to hear,
Except 'twas flattery, which she held most dear;
And if her heart had been to love inclin'd,
No art like this would gain upon her mind;
Firm in her pride no courtship to receive,
Her lovers all have ta'en their farewell leave.
Now pleasing smiles have vanish'd from her face,
And furrow'd wrinkles quite usurp'd their place.
Poor lost Belinda! now her fate bemoans,
And spends her life in solitary groans;
She wishes o'er her former youth to pass,
To shine again the blooming beauteous lass,
And to reward some gen'rous dying swain,
But ah! how foolish are her thoughts, and vain;
She now must pass her life with tort'ring pain.
The just reward of all her proud disdain.

To be SOLD,

ON Saturday next, at the house of the reverend R. HIGINBOTHOM, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE consisting of a variety of articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

For SALE,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 20th day of April next, on the premises.

THE subscriber having laid out 331 acres of land [illegible] into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the POPLAR SPRINGS, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town running through the said land, ten lots are laid on each side thereof, containing from 10 to 25 acres each. As upwards of two thirds of this land is well wooded, each lot will have a proportion: there are several fine springs and streams running through it, and its central situation between the city of Baltimore and Frederick-town makes it an eligible place for improvement, and is at this time a very public place; some fine meadow may be made on several of those lots, and convenient places for erecting distilleries. The healthy situation of this place, and many local advantages it possesses, renders it unnecessary to give a more particular description at this time. Plots of the whole may be seen at the Poplar Springs. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known (which will be advantageous) and attendance given, by

SAMUEL GODMAN.

March 1, 1797.

Papers Lost.

LOST last week, a BUNDLE of PAPERS, chiefly consisting of deeds, among them are several executed for JACOB PATTERSON, and others, in this county. They were lost either in this city, or within two miles of it, on the Baltimore road; they can be of no use to any person but the subscriber, who will give a generous reward to the finder, on delivery of the papers to him at captain THOMAS's in Annapolis.

R. GOVER.

March 1, 1797.

In CHANCERY, February 22, 1797.

Joseph Court, administrator of Anthony Bacon, vs *Thomas Earle, and others*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, part of which estate is said to have been devised to THOMAS EARLE, who resides out of the state; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times successively before the end of March next, to the intent that the said Thomas Earle may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near South river ferry, a roan MARE, about twelve and an half hands high, and about five or six years old, without any perceptible brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES STEUART.

THE subscriber will sell a number of young NEGROES, for CASH, or upon a SHORT CREDIT, on giving bond with good security.

C. STEUART.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called CHELSEA, lying in Prince-George's county, the property of Mr. HUMPHREY BELT; this tract contains by estimation eight hundred acres, but will probably on a survey be found to contain more. A plot of the land will be prepared, and it will, if necessary, be divided into two or more tenements. This land is situated in the forest of Prince-George's county, near the Brick Church; it is distant about seven miles from Queen-Anne, five from Upper-Marlborough, and eleven from the city of Washington; it lies nearly in a square, is extremely level, and the soil is of the first quality, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, Indian corn, and small grain; there is a considerable quantity of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of timber; the improvements are valuable, consisting of a comfortable dwelling-house, with out houses, and several tobacco houses, and other buildings, suitable for a plantation, and there are on one extremity of the land a smaller dwelling, with out houses. A more particular description is not deemed necessary, as those who are inclined to purchase this valuable estate, or any part of it, will have an opportunity of viewing it before the sale. The terms of sale are as follow: the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or of any parcel must give bond, with approved security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying one half the purchase money, with interest, within nine months, and the residue within fifteen months from the time of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the right, title, interest, and estate of the said Humphrey Belt, and of the mortgagees, will be conveyed as directed by the decree.

WILLIAM KILTY, Trustee.

February 22, 1797.

In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of this State, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the fourth Monday in March next, at the house of JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, in Chaptico,

THE several following tracts or parcels of LAND, late the property of TOWNSEND EDEN, deceased, and lying in Saint-Mary's county, viz. PARTNERSHIP, three separate parts of BASHFORD MANOR, part thereof on the river Wicomico, the residue commands a view of Patowmack river, and not more than one mile from navigation, in the whole containing upwards of 1000 acres; COLE'S ADVENTURE, part of NEALE'S LOT RESURVEYED, and WOLF HOLES, on this tract is an elegant brick dwelling-house; these lands are handsomely and well improved, most of them of excellent quality, and will rent, or may be cultivated, to great profit and advantage. They will be sold on the following terms: The purchaser to give bond, with security, to pay one half the purchase money, and interest, within one year from the time of sale, and the residue of the principal, and interest thereon, within two years from the time of sale, to be ratified and approved by the chancellor; and conveyances, in fee-simple, for the said property, for all the estate, right, title and interest, in said lands, which was in Townsend Eden, and now in James Eden, an infant, which hath descended to him from Townsend Eden his father, will be made to the respective purchasers, on payment of the purchase money, and not before. A more particular description of the several lands, with their respective advantages and incumbrances, will be detailed at the time and place of sale. They will admit of division into small compact farms, and will be divided and laid off to suit purchasers. The subscriber will shew the said lands, at any time, to any person disposed to become a purchaser.

RICHARD BOND, Trustee for sale of said lands.

February 14, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, 1st January, 1797.

MRS. WALTER ADDISON, care of J. M'Clagett, Piscataway, 2 letters.
Col. John H. Beanes, near Piscataway.
Doctor Wm. Baker, Piscataway, 4 letters.
Reverend M. Luis Bath.
Mr. Richard Brandt, Pomonkey Neck.
Mrs. Mary Duckett, Piscataway.
The honourable George Dent, Esq. near Piscataway.
Thos. Hanson, Esq. Hart Part, P. G. county.
Mrs. Elvis Hardey, Piscataway.
Mr. John Toulson Lindsay, P. G. county, Broad creek.
Mr. Robert Lawson, Charles county.
Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, Piscataway.
Col. Luke Marbury, near Piscataway, 2 letters.
Doctor Robert Manning, Matterwoman, 2 ditto.
Mr. Nathaniel Newton, Piscataway.
Capt. John Smith, Piscataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called PREVENTION ENLARGED, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

February 9, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of April next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

CAPT. LEOD. COVINGTON, Maryland, Patuxent river.
Mr. Joseph Macceney, merchant, Pig Point, Patuxent river, Maryland.
Mr. Clement Norris, St. Mary's county.
John Blackstone, Esq; St. Mary's county, Maryland.
Joseph Sprigg, Esq; Patuxent river, Maryland.
Mrs. Mills, near the Four Mile Run, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Saml. L. Smith, merchant, Pig Point, Patuxent river, Maryland.
Rev. Francis Walker, St. Mary's county, Chaptico, St. Andrew's Glebe.
Mrs. Wheetley, St. Mary's county.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, a black and white BULL, about three years old, and a black HEIFER, of the same age, neither of them marked. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BARBARA MAGRUDER.

January 7, 1797.

For SALE,

Two Likely Young NEGRO WOMEN, who have been brought up in the house, one a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, the other a good Washer and Ironer. Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 18th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellowish complexion; she carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with sundry other cloaths unknown. She has attended the Annapolis market for two years past, and also the Methodist meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; she may be harboured with her son, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any gaol, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said negro woman at their peril.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living near Snowden's Iron Works, a sorrel HORSE, about fifteen hands high, has a small blaze in his forehead, supposed to be seven or eight years old, trots and gallops, shod, new shoes behind and old before. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

FRANCIS PRESTON.

February 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Cash or Credit, LEASED or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DOVE, commonly known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY. For terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

West river, February 6, 1797.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the second Tuesday of March next,

THE HOUSE and LOT, formerly the store house of J. DICK and STEWART, late the property of J. Dick, deceased. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } J. DICK.

ALL persons indebted to the late JAMES DICK, deceased, or to JAMES DICK, and STEWART, are requested to make payments, as no further indulgencies can be given, and all persons having claims against said estates are requested to bring them in, to

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } J. DICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land, lying in said county, called QUALIFICATION, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding lands.

DAVID STEUART.

January 23, 1797.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, January 3, 1797.

ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly, at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
DECEMBER 27, 1796.

1st. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the State of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 27, 1796: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, A. VAN-HORN, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 29, 1796: Read the second time and assented to.

By order, A. VAN HORN, Clk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the agent of the state of Maryland, about the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, did grant unto a certain Smith Bishop, of Worcester county, a certificate for the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty pounds, the then circulating money of the state; and whereas since the death of the said Bishop, to wit, some time in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, the said certificate was lost by the administratrix of the said Bishop; this is therefore to give notice, that the subscriber, as guardian of Elizabeth, Hetty, and Sarah Bishop, the children and representatives of the said Smith Bishop, intends to petition the Governor and Council for the purpose of having the said certificate renewed, agreeable to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, "An act respecting lost certificates," passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

HANNAH BISHOP, Guardian.

December 21, 1796.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, some time in December last, a small bay HORSE, about twelve or thirteen years old, thirteen hands and an half high, with no shoes on, nor no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CALEB DORSEY, of THOMAS.

February 3, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN HAMMOND, son of CHARLES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, to

REZIN HAMMOND, son of CHARLES,
Administrator of the aforesaid.
JOHN HAMMOND.

February 1, 1797.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next, about two miles from the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 686 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling-house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; also a new stable, with other convenient outhouses and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the said land is well timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them situated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful prospect, and would answer to be sold separate from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may best suit the purchaser. Any one inclinable to treat for the said plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797.

N. B. If desired immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

THE creditors of STEPHEN STEWARD, senior, and STEPHEN STEWARD, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more requested to produce their claims, properly authenticated, to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of January next, and to appear at Mr. WHARFE'S tavern on that day, in person, or by attorney, to receive their dividends, and enable the subscriber to close the settlement of said estates.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator.

Annapolis, December 19, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Five pond Ridge, containing 67½ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Macom's Ridge, containing 77½ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50¾ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113¾ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41½ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savanna.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17½ acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gilfingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 27 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuse and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hills Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repole.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Bodwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Reseated, containing 15½ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Mathew's Neighbour Resurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.

Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerstown, containing 136½ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapsco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapsco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also—sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for above lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 21, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 3d inst. as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of NAN, her cloathing is a stamped cotton jacket and petticoat, of Joan's spinning, and says she belongs to HUGH DRUMMOND. Also on Monday the 9th inst. was committed a negro man by the name of MOSES, his cloathing is an old blue coat, plush breeches, and yarn stockings, and says he belongs to HENRY WISE MILLER. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away in two months from the day of their commitment, or they will be sold for their prison fees, and other expences.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

January 9, 1797.

ABSCONDED from his service, in March last, an apprentice land called JACOB HUDSON, about five feet high, and well made; his cloathing cannot be ascertained as he carried away sundry artitles. A REWARD of SIX PENCE and a LARGE COUNTRY POTATOE is offered to any one who will apprehend and put into confinement the aforesaid apprentice, so that his master gets him again.

RICHARD CHILTON.

Calvert county, January 14, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th day of October last, a negro woman named POLLY, but passes by the name of POLLY BUTLER, about twenty-two years old, well grown, and has a pleasant countenance; had on when she went away a white muslin jacket and petticoat, and a coarse wool hat; she has been seen in Annapolis; has a pass, which reads thus, "Permit the bearer Polly to pass and repass, in order to provide herself a master," signed by "William Tawneyhill." Any person taking up said negro, on securing her in gaol, so that I get her again, shall receive TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

ADAM YOUNG.

Montgomery county.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of THOMAS JENINGS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to administer on said deceased's estate, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

A Stray,

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, a dark bay MARE COLT, four years old, about twelve hands high, and has a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WOLTHE FILPS.

FROM the many trespasses (almost daily committed) on Primrose Hill, and the subscriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force against any one so offending.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, within two miles of Upper-Marlborough, a small black HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, seven years old, lost back, shod before, no perceivable brand, has the appearance of being worked. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ZADOCK DUVALL.

Will be landed to-morrow from on board the brig WILLIAM, from MALAGA, and to be sold cheap, wholesale, or by the box or package, at the store of

JOHN RANDALL.

Lemons in boxes.
Oranges, ditto.
Figs, ditto.
Bloom, Sun, Muscatel, and Lexia raisins in boxes and jars.
Green grapes in jars.
Soft shell'd almonds in frails and baskets.

Annapolis, 5th January, 1797.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living within two miles of Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, on the fourth of November last, a likely bay GELDING, eight or nine years old, I suppose him to be fourteen hands high and upwards, trots, paces and gallops, shod before, no perceivable brand, has a blaze face, or star, and blaze, which I don't recollect, two white feet above his fet-locks; to the best of my recollection it is his left fore foot and leg, and right hind foot and leg, that is marked with white, upon a close examination he may be discovered to be full of white hairs, more so at the root of his tail. Any person delivering said horse to the subscriber, or giving information so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and for apprehending the thief, so that he be convicted of the felony, TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

ZADOCK DUVALL.

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